Prevalence of TB in India

2829. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2 persons die from Tuberculosis (TB) in India every three minutes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India is the highest TB burden country in the world;

(c) if so, the reasons for this high incidence of TB in India;

(d) whether Government has involved NGOs and the private sector to the fight against TB; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Although India is one of the 22 high TB burden countries, as per the WHO Global TB Report (2009), there are 16 other countries with a higher rate of TB incidence than India. However, because of its large population, India has the highest number of TB cases in the world.

(d) and (e) Yes. In order to make the TB services more accessible and convenient to the patients, all health care providers including NGOs, Private Providers (PPs), Corporate hospitals, Medical Colleges etc. are being actively involved in the fight against TB. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has several schemes, for the involvement of the NGOs and PPs available since 2000. These schemes have been revised in 2008 to make them more flexible and in line with the newer initiatives undertaken by the programme. Over 2500 NGOs, 19000 Private Providers, 150 Corporate hospitals and 267 Medical Colleges are supporting RNTCP.

Female foeticide

2830. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of banning the use of amniocentesis and sonography for sex determination, the death toll of female fetuses continues to rise and it hardly made any effect on the menace of "gendercide";

(b) if so, whether it is due to laxity in the implementation by the State Governments or due to active nexus between Government officials and practising physicians; and

(c) the first three States, in order of numerical order, where deaths of female fetuses were highest in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) While it is difficult to determine the exact number of female foeticide cases in the country as these are conducted surreptitiously with the active connivance of the service providers and the persons seeking such services, the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) figures of cases registered in the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) As per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 24, 9 and 8 cases were registered in Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, respectively in 2008.

Statement

Details of Foeticide Cases in Last 03 Years

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Foeticide During 2006-08

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	0	1	1	0	10	4	2	8	7	3	9	6	4	3	4	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	2	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	9	2	0	9	9	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	7	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	2	6	6	1	10	7	0	11	11	0	8	4	3	12	12	6
15.	Maharashtra	10	5	0	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	22	2	0	7	2	0	35	8	0	9	8	0	24	3	2	8	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	25	3	1	8	8	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	5	5	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	TOTAL STATE	118	30	5	77	73	5	92	26	3	40	39	4	71	22	10	44	37	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	125	35	5	77	73	5	96	27	3	41	40	4	73	22	10	44	37	10

Sources : Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Provisional Data.